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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/386,814	08/31/1999	KENICHIRO TANAKA	1232-4564	1827
7590	03/30/2004		EXAMINER	
MORGAN & FINNEGAN LLP 345 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10154			HANNETT, JAMES M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2612	15

DATE MAILED: 03/30/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/396,814	TRACY ET AL.
	Examiner James M Hannett	Art Unit 2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 February 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 13 August 1999 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

- 1: Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2002/0067412 Kawai et al in view of USPN 5,528,289 Cortjens et al.
- 2: As for Claim 1, Kawai et al depicts in Figure 14 and teaches in the abstract and in Paragraph [152] a remote control apparatus for remote controlling an image sensing apparatus (42) by changing image sensing conditions of the image sensing apparatus, the remote control apparatus comprising: Map display means (40) for displaying map information; state display means (152-155) for obtaining parameters of the image sensing apparatus and displaying a position and state of the image sensing apparatus on the map information displayed by the map display means on the basis of the parameters; designation means for designating an image sensing area to be sensed by the image sensing apparatus on the map information; and control value calculation means for controlling the image sensing apparatus on the basis of the image sensing area designated by the designation means. In the invention of Kawai et al a computer can control remotely the cameras connected to the network. The image sensing conditions that are changed in the cameras is viewed as the pan and tilt angles of the camera as well as the zoom of

the camera. The map display means is viewed as the map window (40) which displays a map layout of the cameras in a room. The state display means is viewed as the indicators (152-155) these lines appear when a user clicks on a camera and the direction and orientation of the lines is obtained based on the current pan and tilt angles and the zoom of the camera. Kawai et al teaches that the indicator lines can be moved to change the image sensing area. Therefore, they are viewed as the designation means. Kawai et al teaches in Paragraphs [134-138] the use of control value calculation means. Kawai et al teaches that the direction to move the camera is calculated based on the movement of the mouse. This is viewed as the control value calculation means.

Kawai et al does not teach that the use of a designating device which allows designation on the displayed map information without changing the state of the symbol and wherein the angle of view of the camera is based on the size of the region selected by the mouse. Furthermore, Kawai et al does not teach that the image sensing area can be of an arbitrary size, shape, and position and that the image sensing area to be sensed is independent of the current image sensing area.

Cortjens et al teaches on Column 17, Lines 10-43 and in Figure 6A that it is advantageous when designing a camera system that is controlled by a computer to enable the system so that a user can select a region in a larger image to be displayed simply by clicking the mouse button and dragging the mouse until the designated region is selected. The camera will then change its tilt and panning angles along with its zoom magnifications to match the selected region. This region is viewed by the examiner to be of an arbitrary size, shape, and position and that the image sensing area to be sensed is independent of the current image sensing area.

Art Unit: 2612

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable the invention of Kawai et al with the software of Cortjens et al in order to allow the simultaneous Panning, Tilting, and Zoom parameters to be directly controlled by the movement of a mouse by the simple task of positioning the pointer in one corner of the desired scene, depressing a mouse button, dragging the mouse to draw a rectangle, and releasing the mouse button.

- 3: In regards to Claim 2, Kawai et al teaches in Paragraphs [134-140] The control value calculation means calculates a direction and angle of view of the image sensing apparatus (46).
- 4: As for Claim 3, Kawai et al that the state display means [152-155] obtains the parameters of the image sensing apparatus at a predetermined time interval. Kawai teaches that the position of the indicators is determined by the current pan, tilt, and zoom values of the selected camera. It is inherent that the parameters are calculated during a predetermined time interval. The claim is written broadly and the predetermined time interval has not been better defined.
- 5: In regards to Claim 4, Kawai et al further teaches that the parameters includes a direction of the image sensing apparatus. the parameters include the pan direction, the tilt angle, and the zoom factor.
- 6: As for Claim 5, Kawai et al further teaches that the parameter includes an angle of view of the image sensing apparatus. The parameters include the pan direction, the tilt angle, and the zoom factor.
- 7: In regards to Claim 6, Kawai et al teaches the control value calculation means calculates a rectangular area which circumscribes the image sensing area designated by the designation means; Paragraph [0201], the calculated rectangular area that circumscribes the image sensing

Art Unit: 2612

area designated by the designation means is viewed as the rectangular image window (44). The control value calculation means will determine the coordinates to be displayed based on the changes designated by the designation means. Kawai et al teaches in Figures 10, 11, and 13B and in Paragraph [0156] that the location of the tilt line, the pan lines and the zoom lines determine the rectangular region to be images. Therefore, these direction lines give the locations of each vertex of the rectangular area. And therefore, obtains X and Y coordinates of each vertex of the rectangular area on the map information. Kawai et al teaches in Figure 13A that the direction to the center of the rectangular area is the center of the image plane and is viewed as the direction of the image sensing apparatus. This location is viewed as the central line. Kawai et al further depicts in Figure 11 that the angle of view ($2*\Phi$) is defined by the angle made between the center line and the zoom line. This is the smallest angle that can be made which includes the entire image plane and therefore, includes every vertex of the image plane.

8: As for Claim 7, Claim 7 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 1, Since Claim 1 is substantively equivalent to Claim 7.

9: In regards to Claim 8, Claim 8 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 2, Since Claim 2 is substantively equivalent to Claim 8.

10: As for Claim 9, Claim 9 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 3, Since Claim 3 is substantively equivalent to Claim 9.

11: In regards to Claim 10, Claim 10 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 4, Since Claim 4 is substantively equivalent to Claim 10.

12: As for Claim 11, Claim 11 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 5, Since Claim 5 is substantively equivalent to Claim 11.

13: In regards to Claim 12, Kawai et al teaches the use of control value calculating means for calculating a control value for controlling the image sensing apparatus on the basis of the image sensing area designated by the designation means and outputting the control value to the control means. Kawai et al teaches in Paragraphs [134-138] the use of control value calculation means. Kawai et al teaches that the direction to move the camera is calculated based on the movement of the mouse. This is viewed as the control value calculation means. Kawai et al teaches the control value calculation means calculates a rectangular area which circumscribes the image sensing area designated by the designation means; Paragraph [0201], the calculated rectangular area that circumscribes the image sensing area designated by the designation means is viewed as the rectangular image window (44). The control value calculation means will determine the coordinates to be displayed based on the changes designated by the designation means. Kawai et al teaches in Figures 10, 11, and 13B and in Paragraph [0156] that the location of the Tilt line, the pan lines and the zoom lines determine the rectangular region to be images. Therefore, these direction lines give the locations of each vertex of the rectangular area. And therefore, obtains X and Y coordinates of each vertex of the rectangular area on the map information. Kawai et al teaches in Figure 13A that the direction to the center of the rectangular area is the center of the image plane and is viewed as the direction of the image sensing apparatus. This location is viewed as the central line. Kawai et al further depicts in Figure 11 that the angle of view ($2*\Phi$) is defined by the angle made between the center line and the zoom line. This is the smallest angle that can be made which includes the entire image plane and therefore, includes every vertex of the image plane. The rectangular area is determined as an angle of view of the image sensing apparatus.

14: As for Claim 13, Claim 13 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 1, Since Claim 1 is substantively equivalent to Claim 13.

15: In regards to Claim 14, Claim 14 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 2, Since Claim 2 is substantively equivalent to Claim 14.

16: As for Claim 15, Claim 15 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 3, Since Claim 3 is substantively equivalent to Claim 15.

17: In regards to Claim 16, Claim 16 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 4, Since Claim 4 is substantively equivalent to Claim 16.

18: As for Claim 17, Claim 17 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 5, Since Claim 5 is substantively equivalent to Claim 17.

19: In regards to Claim 18, Claim 18 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 12, Since Claim 12 is substantively equivalent to Claim 18.

20: As for Claim 19, Claim 19 is rejected for reasons discussed related to Claim 1, Since Claim 1 is substantively equivalent to Claim 19.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. US 2001/0019355 Koyanagi et al.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James M Hannett whose telephone number is 703-305-7880. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 5:00 pm M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on 703-305-4929. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

James M. Hannett
Examiner
Art Unit 2612

JMH
March 15, 2004

Wendy R. Garber
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